-- OF THE --

Offer of any Fine "Tailormade" Light-weight Suit in their house for

Don't delay, but call at once, as the finer ones are going very fast.

See our \$8 and \$10 Suits, reduced from \$12 and \$15.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE

CINCINNATI THE QUEEN CITY. As will be noted below, commencing to-day a series of very cheap rates to Cincuinnetl will go into effect. The time limit for return being five to ten days, will snable purchasers to make long visits; this, in consection with the many attractions the Queen City

July 21 to 25, Cincinnati fand return, good to July 26, Cincinnati and return, including ad-

The Exposition. The largest, finest and by far the most interesting ever held in Cincinnati. The new building and its varied, astonishing and interesting contents, must be seen to be appreciated.

THE FALL OF BABYLON

Is a grand, gorgeous spectacle produced by scenic artists, mechanics and 1,000 actors; in witnessing it you are carried back and live through three hours of pleasure, horror and astonishment, in Babylon be-THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

A beautiful spot in which a day can be spent amid ovely landscapes; it contains the finest collection of the bird and beasts kingdom in captivity to-day. No city can approach Cincinnati's Zoological Garden. THE ART MUSEUM

In Eden Park. The building is the finest exposition of architectural art in America, and is filled with paintings, statuary, bric-a-brac and curiosities most CONEY ISLAND,

Twelve miles up the river, is a lively resort, of the roller-coaster, merry-go-round, red lemonade, ringthe came or knife and you can get it, three throws for a nickel; get a cigar if you hit the baby, try your muscle, test your lungs, get your picture taken with your girl, balloon ascension persuasion: but affords one of the most delightful of steamboat rides; take it in.

THE HILL TOPS And incline railways are always pleasant and interest-

Cincinnati has spent millions of dollars on her streets, and millions more to make the city attractive to visitors. Go enjoy it.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart..... 3:55am 3:45pm

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A bronze statue of Gen. Moses Cleaveland, the founder of the city of Cleveland, O., was unveiled yesterday with imposing ceremonies, under the auspices of the Early Settlers' Assoelation. The statue is nine feet in height and weighs 1,450 pounds.

At Clear Lake, Ia., Sunday night, Jessie Kinney, a married woman, shot and fatally injured J. F. Sullivan, a resident of Forest City. Sullivan, in company with two other men, was prowling around her cottage, and upon refusing to leave Sullivan received a pistol wound, from the effeets of which he will die. Mrs. McKinney is in

During a drunken row which occurred at a German gathering, on Sanday night, at the house of John Mayer, in Nebraska City, Neb., Charles Hoffmeister had his skull crushed so badly that he will die. Jack Young received a cut through his right arm, and John Hart was shot in the right side. His wound may result fatally. Myers was arrested for the shooting.

C. C. Nelson, an absconding banker from Atlanta, Ga., is in the Belleville, Ont., jail. He bas been remanded for a week. He has been held for bringing stolen money into Canada, but has no fear of being extradited. Nelson is a Canadian, having been born at Long Point, near Hamilton. He brought \$25,000 to Canada and much jewelry. His defalcation was much

Communication Restored.

Pressure, July 23 .- Pittsburg has railroad communication with Wheeling again, the first time since the great storm. The Panhandle road was opened this morning, and trains left Pitteburg for that place at the usual time. The company has had a large force of men at work day and night ever since the storm, and while the road is now passable, a large amount of work yet remains to be done before it will be B. & O. is still blockaded. Trains are running a mile or two beyond West Alexander, but it and best." will be two or three days before they will be ble to reach Wheeling, and perhaps longer. There are several bridges to build, others to repair, besides a large amount of filling-in to be

Two Brothers Drowned.

PORTLAND, Ora., July 23.—Two sons of George L. Hibbard, one of the oldest pioneer merchants of Portland—George L., aged twenty-lour, and Frank, aged seventeen, were drowned in the river last evening, near this city. The bodies were not recovered until this morning.
It's parents are distracted with grief over the
shocking double beforement.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Fair weather; stationary tem-

20 PER CENT. REDUCTION

That is the style. Beginning to-day we cut one-fifth off of all Light-weight Cassimeres in every depart-

80 Cents for a Dollar DON'T GET LEFT.

Our Half-price Straw Hat Sale has called out such a rush of customers that we will continue it

THIS WEEK ONLY

Any Straw Hat in our house for one-half of the marked price. Cantons, Mackinaw, Milan, Dunstable, Shausi, Manillas-Men's, Boy's and Children's all go in this GREAT SAC-RIFICE SALE.

COME EARLY.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Largest and Finest Vessel Afloat Rushes Through the Water at 25 Miles an Hour.

London, July 23.-The new Inman line steamer City of New York has completed her trial trip. This huge and beautiful specimen of naval architecture started on her trial trip last Saturday from the Clyde to Liverpool. Ever since the vessel was launched the greatest interest has been manifested in her by Scotchmen and Englishmen alike. When she left the Clyde on Saturday she had on board a large and distinguished company. Among those on board were Gen. Sir E. Halley, M. P.; W. J. Woodall, M. P.; the Duke of Montrose; Mr. E, Inman, Mr. David MacIver and Mr. Addison Burley, directors of the Inman line; M. E. Turner and Mr. Basty, of the Ship Owners' Company; Mr. F. Henderson, of the Anchor line; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Mr. James Spence, Mr. Edmond Taylor, Mr. A. A. Patton, of St. Louis; Captain Simpson, marine superintendent of the Anchor line; Mr. Gordon Ross, chairman of the Guion line Steamship Company; Mr. W. Wallace, superintendent of the Allan line; Mr. J. Chance, of the Treasury and Admiralty Department; M. Dunn, chief superintendent of the Admiralty; Mr. Richard Sennott, engineer and chief of the Admiralty; Mr. B. Martell, chief superintendent of the North German Lloyd line; Mr. Parker, chief engineering surveyor of the same line; Mr. Chadwick, of the American legation; Mr. H. M. Kersey, London agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad; W. P. Underwood, United States consul at Glasgow: Mr. Andrew Brown, superintendent of the Oriental line. The City of New York has proved to be a fast boat. The Great Eastern used to be described as a sort of wagon upon the ocean highway. The City of New York, in contrast with this, justifies the description given of her as the "Flying Dutchman" of the Atlantic. She is considerably shorter than the Great Eastern, but fourteen feet longer than the the City of Rome. For the present a limit of length seems to have been reached. Magnificent speed is obtained for a vessel built on the scale of the City of New York, care being exercised in

giving due proportion to her several dimensions. She is built almost on the lines of a yacht, and her enormous engines develope extraordinary power. In such a ship the Atlantic voyage will be reduced to a little over six days. The rate of speed is tremendous for her size. While she is the biggest passenger ship in the world, the vessel shows equal prominence in of speed. The best record yet made by first-class steamers, the Umbria and Etruria, stands six days and two hours. It is expected that the City of New York and the City of Paris, now far advanced toward completion at the Clyde bank, will, after two voyages, out-distance their achievements. During the trip from Glasgow around Ireland and to the Mersev. she was tested in many ways, but she was only tried for speed at short intervals, and each time she sped through the water at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The Associated Press correspondent was informed that

under the limited propulsion allowed, her speed would be diminished to the extent of only one-fourth of the maximum rate. She is lavishly equipped with life-saving apparatus. This is an important point to be considered, because in spite of the multiplication of life-boats and the great improvement in life-saving appliances, there are still more wrecked people drowned than saved, at sea. To be sure there are some, perhaps many, instances in which the suddenness with which a ship breaks to pieces after striking prevents any chance of rescue. But it is equally incontestable that instances are often reported where the presence of sufficient life-saving apparatus would have been of priceless value. The City of New York has on board a superabundance of such appliances. She is constructed and fitted for the use of the government in the event of war. She would prove a splendid armed cruis-

er and could carry fifteen guns.

On her first voyage she will take out Mr. Blaine and the members of his family who have been sojourning in England. The state-room which will be occupied by Mr. Blaine is magnificently decorated and upholstered. It looks as comfortable and as luxurious as the best apartments in the best hotels. In the daytime it provides all the comforts of a suite of rooms. At night it can be converted into two bedrooms, where every facility is provided for uninterrupted sleep. The wood-work of the compart ment is constructed of beautifully polished Hungarian ash. The grand dining-saloon forms striking feature of the manner in which Clyde builders can turn out elaborate work. In appearance it resembles a large dining-room in a first-class hotel. In height it takes up two and a half decks, with an arched roof twenty feet high. The arch rises four feet above the houses on the upper deck. The length of the arch is thirty-three feet, and its unbroken span twentythree feet. Along each side of the saloon are recesses in which passengers can dine separately. One of the incidents of the trial trip was that at Fastnet, the electric search-light was thrown on Cape Clear, and the passengers were able to

see the light-house keeper running up the flight of rock steps with the flag in his hand. This is the first time that the search-light has been used on any transoceanic steamer. At luncheon on board, to-day, Mr. Underwood, in proposing a toast to the builders, said there had been only one real poem composed in Scot-land since the days of Burns. and that poem was the City of New York. She was the result of thought and imagination, and her construction was a triumph in naval architecture. The City of New York arrived to-day at Liverpool from the Clyde, after her trial trip around the Irish coast at a rate of eighteen knots per hour, working three-quarters speed. She leaves for

America on Aug. I.

Pecuniary Help for Wheeling. WHEELING, W. Va., July 23.-An unsolicited contribution of \$1,000 for the benefit of the flood sufferers was received by the committee from President Robert Garrett, of the B. & O. rail road. William Clements, general manager of the same road, also subscribed \$100. Mr. Garrett telegraphed: "My thoughts and sympathies have been with the people of Wheeling. Their past friendship for my people, as well as their courtesies to me individually, the last time I was there, have been freshly recalled to recoilection. Pray give the proper authorities, for the use of the sufferers, \$1,000 for me individually, to be used in such form as you may deem proper

The body of Mary Hawley, aged twelve, drowned in Caldwell's run, was found in the river below Bellatre to-day. The relief fund now reaches \$7,250. Mrs. Gaston, wife of William Gaston, who was drowned in the flood, died since from her in-

juries, making sixteen dead in all and two still unaccounted for. Boils and pimples and other affections arising from impure blood may appear at this season, when the blood is heated. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of these troubles by purifying, vitalizing and enrishing the blood, and at the same time it gives strength to the whole system.

THE WAIL OF A REFORMER

The President Sends Congress a Message Concerning the Civil Service.

He Declares the Path of the Reformer Is Neither Pleasant nor Easy, and Complains About Republicans Who Remain in Office.

Chief Executive Signs the Bill for Erection of a Soldiers' Home at Marion.

Senator Noar Indulges in Uncomplimentary Allusions to Secretary Bayard-Condition of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The President Is Grieved Because a Few Republicans Are Still in Office.

Washington, July 23.—The President sent to Congress to-day the following message: 'To the Congress of the United States:

"Fursuant to the second section of Chapter 27 of the laws of 1883, entitled an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, I herewith transmit the fourth report of the United States Civil-service Commission, covering the period between the 16th day of January, 1886, and the 1st day of July, 1887. While this report has a special reference to the operations of the commission during the period above mentioned, it contains, with its accom-panying appendices, much valuable information concerning the inception of civil-service reform and its growth and progress, which cannot but improvement in administrative methods. During the time covered classified ined for admission in civil service of the government in all its branches; of whom 10,746 passed the examination, and 5,106 failed. Of those who passed the examination, 2,977 were applicants for admission to the departmental service at Washington; 2,547 were examined for admission to the customs service, and 5,222 for admission to the postal service. During the same period, 547 appointments were made from the eligible lists to the departmental service, 641 to the customs service, and 3,254 to the postal service. Concerning separations from the classified service, the report only informs us of such as have occurred among the employes in the public service who had been appointed from eligible lists under civil-service rules. When these rules took effect they did not apply to the persons then in the service, comprising a full complement of employes, who obtained their positions inde-pendently of the new law. The commission has no record of the separations in this numerous class, and the discrepancy apparent in the report between the number of appointments made in the respective branches of the service from the lists of the commission and the small number of separations mentioned, is, to a great extent, accounted for by vacancies of which no report was made to the commission, occurring among those who held their places without examination and certification, which vacancies were filled by appointment from the eligible lists. In the departmental service there occurred between the 16th day of January, 1886, and the 30th day of June, 1887, among the employes appointed from the eligible lists under civil-service rules, sventeen removals, thirty-six resignations and five deaths. This does not include fourteen separations on the grade of special pension examiners, four by removal, five by resignation, and five by death. In the classified customs and postal service the number of separations among those who received absolute appointments under the civil-service rules are given for the period between the 1st day of January, 1886, and the 30th day of June, 1887. It appears that such separations in the customs service, for the time mentioned, embraced twenty-one removals, five deaths and eighteen resignations, and in the postal service two hundred and fifty-six removals, twenty-

three deaths and four hundred and sixty-nine "More than a year has passed since the expiration of the period covered by the report of the commission. Within the time which has thus elapsed, many important changes have taken place in furtherance of a reform in our civil service. The rules and regulations governing the violations of the law upon the subject have been completely remodeled in such a manner as to render the enforcement of the statute more effective and greatly increase its usefulness. Among other things the scope of examinations prescribed for those who seek to enter the classified service has been better defined and made more practical; the number of names to be certified from the eligible lists to the appointing officers from which a selection is made, has been reduced from four to three, the maximum limitation of the age of persons seeking entrance to the classified service to forty-five years has been changed, and reasonable provisions have been made for the transfer of employes from one department to another in proper cases. A plan has also theen devised providing for the examination of applicants for promotion in the service, which, when in full operation, will eliminate all chances of favoritism in the advancement of employes by making promotion a reward of merit and faith

ful discharge of duty. "Until within a few weeks there was no uniform classification of employes in the different executive departments of the government. As a result of this condition in some of the departments, the positions could be obtained without civil-service examination, because they were not within the classification of such department, while in other departments an examination and certification were necessary to obtain positions of the same grade, because such positions were embraced in the classification applicable to those departments. The exception of laborers, watchmen, and messengers from examination and classification gave opportunity, in the absence of any rule guarding against it, for the employment, free from civil-service restrictions, of persons under these designations, who were immediately detailed to do clerical work. All this has been obviated by the application to all the departments of an extended and uniform classification embracing grades of employes not heretofore included, and by the adoption of a rule prohibiting the detail of laborers, watchmen

or messengers to do clerical duty. "The path of civil-service reform has not at all times been pleasant nor easy. The purpose of the reform has been much misapprehended; and this has not only given rise to strong opposition, but has led to its invocation by its friends to compass objects not in the least related to it. Thus. partisans of the patronage systems have naturally condemned it. Those who don't understand its meaning, either mistrust it, or, when dissppointed because in its present stage it is not applied to every real or imaginary ill, accuse those charged with its enforcement with faithlessness to civil-service reform. Its importance has frequently been underestimated, and the support of good men has thus been lost by their lack of interest in its success. Besides all these diffi culties, those responsible for the administration of the government in its executive branches have been, and still are, often annoyed and irritated by the disloyalty to the service and the insolence of employes who remain in place as the beneficaries and the relics or reminders of the vicious system of appointment which civil-service reform was intended to displace. And yet these are but the incidents of an advance movement which is radical and far-reaching. The people are, notwithstanding, to be congratulated upon the progress which has been made upon the firm, practical and sensible foundation upon which this reform now rests. With a continuation of the intelligent fidelity which has hitherto characterized the work of the commission, with a continuation and increase of the favor and liberty which has lately been evinced by the Congress in the proper equipment of the commission for its work; with a firm but concervative and reasonable support of the reform by all its friends, and with the disappearance of the opposition which must inevitably follow its better understanding, the execution of the civilservice law cannot fail to ultimately answer the hopes in which it had its origin.

"GROVER CLEVELAND. "EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 23, 1888."

GRANT COUNTY'S PLUM. The President Signs the Bill Authorizing the

Soldiers' Home at Marion. special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The President to day signed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for construction of the home for volunteer disabled soldiers in Grant county. The bill was introduced by Major Steele, and by him engineered through both branches of Congress. The selection of a site and the construction of the home

will be under the management of the board of managers of the homes for disabled volunteers soldiers, which now has all national homes under its supervision. The bill, as it has now become a law, requires that there shall not be less than 200 acres in the tract of land for the home; that it shall be procured within three months from this time, and that within six months the board of managers shall commence the erection of suitable buildings on the ground selected, and they shall be completed at as early a day as possible. Citizens of Grant county are required to first drill a gas well on the ground of sufficient capacity for heating and lighting the building, and shall supply an adequate quantity of gas free. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion who are disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, shall be admitted to this home and cared for.

It is probable that the conference committee on the bill to aid State soldiers' homes by giving \$100 a year to each member admitted, will disagree to Major Steele's amendment including homes for orphans of soldiers and sailors. Senator Manderson, who is a member of the conference committee, said to the Journal correspondent to day that the object of the bill was to encourage States in the establishment of soldiers' homes, and to assist those already established in maintaining and enlarging them; and that Major Steele's amendment, while worthy, was foreign to the scope the bill was originally intended to cover. The Knightstown orphans' home, it is learned, would get about \$30,000 a year if Major Steele's amendment was retained in the bill. The Major has made a good fight for his amendment, but the Senate seems determined to stick to its original intention and confine its benefits to State homes, and not include homes for orphans.

Rejoicing at Marion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. Marion, July 23 .- There was immense rejoicing here, this afternoon, when the wires brought the announcement that the President had signed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for a soldiers' home in Grant county. Arrangements were at once set on foot for a celebration. At 5 o'clock a presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and this evening the people are painting the town all the colors of the rainbow. All the fire-works in the city were bought up, and a consignment was ordered

from Indianapolis by telegram. The town was resonant with brass bands, horns and decorations, and lights were elaborate and profuse. The crowd marched to Major Steele's residence, and Mrs. Steele was serenaded. A monster demonstration is in preparation for next Saturday night, when Major Steele will return from

The importance of this accession to Marion can hardly be overestimated. There are those who regard the soldiers' home as of more importance than all the factories the town has acquired. It means the expenditure here of at least a half million of dollars. It is the only soldiers' home in Indiana. It will be one of the six homes in the United States, and at once makes Marion a point of national in-terest. The people of Grant county are unanimous in their admiration for Major Steele for his successful effort to distinguish this congressionel district. It will not only be a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the Union, but also to the energy and influence of the Representative who originated it. He drafted the bill and pushed it through the committee, and then into the House. He next followed it into the Senate and thence to the White House. He stuck close to it until it became a law, and now will reap the reward for his efforts in the increased admiration and gratitude which he will command from his conattuents in Grant county.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senator Hoar Makes Some Uncomplimentary Remarks About Secretary Bayard. Washington, July 23.—The conference report on the river and harbor bill was presented and

The Senate then proceeded to consider the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Dawes and Mr. Stewart, in opposition to its ratification.

During the discussion, Mr. Gray said that Secretary Bayard had disavowed the Baltimore Sun

Mr. Hoar-I read that interview with the profoundest pity-no other sensation. The misstatements, anger, evil, and impotent rage, which somebody imputed to a high officer of the government, could only make any patriotic citizen experience a sensation of mortification. not of anger. If that interview be true, the Secretary of State has learned nothing in relation to the fishery interests, except the language of the London fish market. I am very glad that there is a report somewhere that the Secretary of

Mr. Gray-The Senator cannot forego the opportunity, I suppose, of expressing himself in regard to that reported interview, but after what I have stated, that the interview was un-authorized by Mr. Bayard, and that it has been so stated in the same paper and from the same source from which the interview came, I think that all that the Senator said was very much out of place. I do not understand the sense of propriety which will allow any Senator to comment on any language imputed to another which

that other person disavows, Mr. Hoar-I don't understand that the authorzed statement contains a disavowal. There has been no contradiction, no denial that the Secretary of State uttered any particular state-

Mr. Gray-I will leave it there. Among those with whom I have associated a disavowal is always sufficient Mr. Dawes-The Secretary of State has not

denied the interview. It merely got out without his authority, and that is all that there is to The House bill for the relief of the Southern Illinois Normal University was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

Washington, July 23.-There were a number of vacant chairs in the House this morning when that body was called to order, and an unusually large number of requests for leave of absence were submitted and granted.

In a few words explanatory of the importance of the immediate passage of the measure, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, called up, and the House passed, the Senate bill to perfect the quarantine service of the United States. The call of States for the introduction of bills having been dispensed with, the House proceed-

ed to consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the bill requiring the Pacific railroad companies to construct and operate separate telegraph lines. The report was agreed to. The House then, at 3:25, adjourned.

Condition of Mr. Randall. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Drs. Mallan and Lincoln were seen by an Associated Press reporter, to-day, and both denied the published statement that Mr. Randall is suffering from cancer of the

stomach. Later in the day the following offi-

"Our attention having been called to a statement in the New York World of this morning. to the effect that Mr. Randall is suffering from cancer of the stomach, we would state that this assertion is entirely erroneous. Mr. Randall is not suffering from cancer of the stomach, and we do not know how such a mistaken idea should have arisen. No such diagnosis has T. F. MALLAN, "N. S. LINCOLN." been thought of by us.

General Notes.

cial statement was given to the press:

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 23.-Hon. John C. New, S. P. Sheerin and John A. Holman, of Indianapolis, arrived in Washington from New York, this evening. Mr. Sheerin will leave for Indiana to-morrow.

approaching annual meeting of the Piedmont Chautauqua at Atlanta Obituary. RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—Gen. Wm. C. Wickham, receiver of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley railroad, died in his office about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The doctors attribute his death to heart disease.

Speaker Carlisle has decided not to attend the

SOUTHERN POLITICAL CRIME

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Outrage at Jackson, Miss.

How the Colored Vote Was Suppressed by Certain Federal Officials, Some of Whom Are Still in the Service of the Government.

The Chinese Question Very Likely to Come Home to Trouble the Democracy.

A Cleveland Badge That Looks Like & Grand Army Button-Arrangements for the Reception of Mr. Blaine-Political Notes.

VOTE SUPPRESSION.

Disgraceful Facts Connected with the Recent

Outrage at Jackson, Miss. WASHINGTON, July 23.-Senator Wilson, of Iowa, to-day submitted to the Senate the majority report of the judiciary committee on the Jackson, Miss., election riots. It says:

"There was a suppression of the votes of col-

ored citizens at the recent municipal election of Jackson, Miss. The suppression was not partial, but total. No colored citizen voted at said election." The report alludes to the prosperous condition of Jackson under Mayor Magill (Republican), and describes the movement started to nominate a candidate in opposition to him, which resulted in the organization of a White gation of the manifesto declaring "in awful earnestness that the corrupt radical negro government of our city should, must, and shall be wiped out, cost what it may." Attached to the subsequent issues of the league, with other names, were those of Deputy Collector Wilson and Deputy Marshal Livingston. One of these issues embodied the resolution "that the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of 100 to see that the ticket is elected." The chairman of the meeting, the report says, was J. B. Harris, then United States district attorney. The report cites the story of the suppression of the colored vote, and finds that the resolution of the colored men to abstain from voting was due to the terrorism inspired by the actions of the White League and of the committee appointed by it. quotes District Attorney

saying that the result of his interview with the President was his [Harris's] resignation, which, however, was understood to be voluntary. "It would have been becoming," the report continues, "to a proper administration of public affairs, if corresponding action had been taken in respect to the other implicated officers, but no action has been taken in the case of Samuel Livingston, who continues to act as a deputy United States marshal, and no notice has been taken of the misconduct of Robert E. Wilson, the deputy collector of internal revenue. The committee can but regard the continuance of these men in the official positions which they respectively hold as evidence of a want of right appreciation of duty on the part of the executive department of the government. If such conduct as the three officers named in the resolution of the Senate directing this investigation to be made be not offensive partisanship of the most reprehensible character, then would it be most difficult to define what would constitute that offense. If these public officers are not to be dismissed the sarvice then will others take courage to do evil deeds of whatsoever character partisan zeal may suggest. The testimony taken by the committee shows that two other persons engaged in the civil serv-vice of the United States were active participants in the proceedings which resulted in the suppression of the colored vote-Fitzgerald, chief clerk of the railway mail service for the division in which Jackson is located, and E. A.

Fitzgerald a railway mail clerk. It further appears that one Byron Lemly was treasurer of the committee of one hundred. He has recently been nominated by the President to the Senate to be postmaster at Jackson, Miss. It is fair to presume that the President was not informed of Lemly's connection with the committee of one hundred when he nomin ated him to the Senate for the office indicated. The committee further submits a resolution for adoption condemning the conduct of the United States officers mentioned, and expressing the opinion that they should be dismissed from the public service.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Democrats Likely To Be Cailed to Account for Neglect of Pacific Coast Demands.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The Democrate are awakening to the fact that they have made a mistake in so early attacking the Chinese record of General Harrison. Secretary Bayard said, the other day, that it was very unwise to agitate General Harrison's Chinese record, especially at this early time in the campaign, because the more it is stirred up the stronger he will appear before the country. During the early part of the present session of Congress, Denis Kearney, the sand-lotter of California, was here urging upon Chairman Belmont, of the House committee on foreign relations, the importance of passing a bill prohibiting Chinese immigration. I talked to him a number of times as to the success he was achieving and the outlook for the measure he was advocating, and he in every instance abused Mr. Belmont without stint for refusing to act on the bill. He said that Belmont was in the control of Secretary Bayard, and that the latter did not want any further Chinese immigration legislation. Kearney said that he had a number of interviews with Secretary Bayard. and one or two with President Cleveland, when he left here, two months' work, he was much discouraged. I saw him at the Capitol just before be started home, and he said: "The administration is making a great mistake in refusing to secure further legislation against Chinese immigration. If the bill now before the House committee is not passed at this session I intend to take the stump and denounce the party responsible for the failure of the Chairman Belmont intends to demand in the House that there be action on the bill at this session. His object is to counteract the work

charging the responsibility for inaction to the majority members of the committee on foreign affairs. It is not believed there will be any action taken on the bill by the House, but there can be a fuss made and an impression created that the House would act if it had any oppor-

Kearney is now doing on the Pacific coast by

THE IMITATION G. A. R. BUTTON. A Bit of Cheap Trickery Which Is Likely to

Lose the Democracy Many Votes. Special to the Indianapelis Journal

WASHINGTON, July 23.-It is not often that Republican members of Congress are caught in the net of purchasing Democratic campaign badges, but there has been quite a demand among Republican members of the House, especially those who have the right to wear the button of the Loyal Legion or of the Grand Army, during the past few days, for badges which recently made their appearance here with a picture of Cleveland in the center. These badges are very good counterfeits of the bronze star, crossed cannon and eagle of the Grand Army of the Republic, and their circulation has created the greatest indignation. A gentleman who bought one of them to-day incantiously wore it on his coat, when he was accosted by an old soldier in the House, who flared up in a moment and insisted that the badge should be removed, as he knew the wearer had no right to it. He said that that was a badge of honor, that he himself had lost two limbs in securing the right to wear it, and he would not let any fellow wear it on his lapel without the sight to do so, so long as he had a stump left men were discussing the interview when he

with which to defend it. There are six or seven States in the Union where it is made a misdemeanor for a man to wear one of these emblems of the Rebellion, and that it should be adopted as a campaign badge for any political party is a disgrace which the Grand Army men will not stand. When it is remembered, also, that the man whose picture occupied the center of the circle in the star sent a substitute to represent him when drafted, the offense is even less excusable than it would otherwise be. It is likely that this thievery will be an expensive amusement for the party which has adopted it.

BLAINE'S WELCOME HOME.

Preparation Making in New York for a Mon ster Meeting the Night of August 7. New York Special.

James G. Blaine's rececption on his return from Europe promises to be one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in this country. The preparations for the reception are now nearly complete, and from what is known in connection with it the belief is general that there will be over 50,000 people in line in the parade which will march from Mr. Blaine's landing place to the Fifth-avenue Hotel the night of Aug. 7. A grand water pageant will be represented on the arrival of the City of New York at quarantine. Every Republican organization in the city will have a special tug chartered to meet the man from Maine. The Republican clubs will each take similar action, and it is believed that over 500 craft of all descriptions will take part in the welcome home. The New York Club has already chartered the steamer Sam Sloan, which has a carrying capacity of 1,500. The Sam Sloan will be used to transport the members of the club, the national commit-tee, the officers of the National League of Republican clubs, the members of the State committee, the county committee, and many other

The marshal's boat will lead the van, and Mr. Blaine will be transferred to it from the City of New York. Then the water procession will unfold itself in a dazzling string of boats reaching a distance of fully two miles. Every boat in the big fleet owned by the Iron Steamboat Company has already been chartered, and steamboatmen fronts of the river in Brooklyn and New Jersey which has not already been hired for the great display. Clubs from Boston, Philadelphia and other cities along the eastern seaboard wil! also bave their boats in the parade, and the scene at quarantine and thence up the harbor will be one of unrivaled splendor. The land parade will be a monster one. Secretary J. W. Jones cays there will be more than 1,000 clubs represented in the pageant, and that notifications from points as far inland as Ohio are daily pouring in, in which the writers say that delegations will be present from their cities to participate in the exercises. So great is the influx of visitors expected to be that the hotel managers are making every effort to furnish temporary quarters for the out-of-town visitors who will be here. The regular Republican organizations in the various assembly districts in this city are putting forth extraordinary exertions to excel all previous displays made by the Republicans in campaign times. Every district will have uniformed companies in line carrying torches, and each preceded by a band.

Mr. Blaine will review the big parade from the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and it is expected that he will make a short address to the multitude, but it was said to-day that this programme may yet be changed so that, instead of an pen-air address a reception will be tendered to the Plumed Knight the evening of his arrival in

the Metropolitan Opera house.

Committees from New York and Brooklyn clubs have already perfected all arrangements, so that everything will work as smoothly as possible. A meeting of the joint committee will be held this week, at which further matters in connection with the welcome will be discussed. The night following the reception a grand serenade will be tendered Mr. Blaine by the labor organizations who favor the perpetuation of the protective policy. Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band has already been secured for that purpose, and a great showing of the exclusively labor element is expected. Mr. Blaine will be overwholmed on his arrival with requests from the representatives of various States for his services as a campaign orator.

IN KENTUCKY.

Large Meetings at Liberty and Lancaster -Speeches by Hon. W. O. Bradley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LANCASTER, Ky., July 23 .- Kentucky Republicans are making a gallant fight to keep the party in line, and are getting recruits to their ranks every day. On Saturday a rousing ratification meeting was held at Liberty, in Casey county, at which fully 2,000 Republicans assembled. A flag pole was raised, and a genuine log-cabin on wheels, drawn by fourteen yoke of oxen, headed the procession to a beautiful grove near town, where a big barbecue was in progress. Hon. W. O. Bradley, Judge J. D. Beldin, G. M. Davis, Wm. Morrow and Dr. Ed Neil

were the orators of the day. Great enthusiasm prevailed and a big vote is promised. To-day about 1,500 people crowded the courthouse here to listen to an exposition of the tariff by Hon. W. O. Bradley. He spoke for two honrs to an attentive audience and was frequently interrupted by prolonged cheers. It was one of the ablest efforts of his life, and several Democratic listeners pronounced his argument unanswerable. He deprecated the idea that this campaign was to have "Tippecance and Tyler, too," for a war cry, and said Gen. Ben Harrison was entitled to the suffrages of the people on his merits as soldier and statesman, and his tribute to Morton was cheered to the echo. At the conclusion of his remarks a Republican league was formed; 386 names were enrolled, and this is but an entering wedge. Kentucky

will be beard from in November. OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

The Republican Congressional Committee Ready for Campaign Work.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The Republican congressional committee was organized this morning, and established its headquarters in the Republican National League rooms. General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, chairman, and Hon. Edward McPherson, secretary, will have immediate charge of the affairs of the committee, with General Dudley as treasurer. Mr. Edward Sutherland has been appointed official stenographer to the committee. Members of the committee say it is their intention to commence campaign operations energetically and at once. By arrangement with the Republican national committee the documents of the campaign will be prepared under the direction of the congressional committee.

Short Letter from General Harrison. Boston July 23.-Under date of July 21, Gen. Harrison has written to Hon. Daniel Needham

"Your favor of the 5th inst, with one from Hon. George B. Loring inclosed, inviting me to be present at the annual exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society, early in September next, has been received, and in reply I beg to thank you sincerely for the invitation, and the cordial and complimentary words with which you have seen fit to accompany it. It would afford me great pleasure to be present and there meet the many representatives of the New England States whom these occasions call together, but the duties which devolve upon me by the action of the Chicago convention make it necessary for me to remain at home, especially at the time mentioned in your letter. Permit me, however, to request that you extend to Hon. George B. Loring my kind re-

It Was Myers, Not Matson,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, July 23 .- It was candidate W. R. Myers, instead of candidate C. C. Matson, as stated in the Journal's special last week, who demagogically proposes to go \$4 better than General Hovey and give a universal pension of \$100 a year. Matson's congressional record shows that, in reality, he would not give any kind of a universal pension, had he power to do so, and on this record Indiana Republicans here say Matson will be defeated, for they are of opinion that soldiers are going to wield more influence at

the polls this fall than any other class. Democratic Falsehoods Exposed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, July 23 .- Some time since an interview with John C. Lavelle, auditor of Daviess county, appeared in a Democratic paner, in which he said that he could name sixty Republicans in his county who would not support Harrison and Morton. A short time after this